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I.—EDUCATIONAL ASPECTS OF THE QUESTION.

I.—Methods whereby the attention of the young in Primary Schools may be directed to the importance of Peace, alike to nations and to mankind.

- a. Suggestions for giving greater prominence to the value of moral and civic heroism, as compared with that of military courage and warlike distinction.
- b. Injury to the cause of Peace arising from the attractiveness with which the war system is presented to youth.
- c. Military drill in schools.

II.—Provisions for instruction in questions relating to International Arbitration, Tribunals, and a Code of Law, in High Schools, Colleges and Universities.

III.—Introduction of historical text-books, calculated to show:

- a. The wastefulness of War and its failure to secure a just settlement of disputes.
- b. The advantages of Industry and Peace to human progress and national development.

J.—INTER-PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE.

I.—In what form can co-operation be effectively established between the Annual Inter-Parliamentary Conference and the Universal Peace Congress.

K.—FEDERATION OF PEACE SOCIETIES.

I.—Is it desirable to create a Federation of all Peace Societies in Europe and America?

II.—If so, what steps should be taken to carry it out?

ANGLO-AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE.

By request we gladly reprint the following correspondence which appeared first in 1886. We call special attention to the sentiment expressed by the venerable John Peace Hazard which is peculiarly timely when so many Americans assert that the only safety for America is to rival the vast armaments of Europe. Mr. Gladstone was evidently impressed with the view expressed by Mr. Hazard.

LETTER FROM T. P. GILL, M. P.

DUBLIN, NOV. 1.—I have received the following letter from Mr. Gladstone in reference to my dispatch from Harwarden which, I may mention, has been reproduced in the English and Irish papers:

HARWARDEN, Oct. 29, 1886.

My Dear Sir—I venture on transmitting to you the enclosed letter (No. 1), which appears to be due to your communication, and which you may deem worthy of some notice. For my part I had not intended to go beyond saying—I have not the same right to assert—what may fairly be called unanimity in the South as in the North, but I rejoice in every indication of it. I believe that among the Southerners resident in Paris there is difference of opinion. The inclosed letter (No. 2) from Peacedale, United States, is an interesting one, breathing an excellent spirit, but I do not propose to treat the subject on my own account. It is one which Europe will hear of.

I remain faithfully yours, W. E. GLADSTONE.

The first inclosure is a letter from W. L. Vening, of the firm of Martin & Vening, lawyers, Coleman, Texas, and runs as follows:

“A perusal of Mr. T. P. Gill’s letter in the *St. Louis Republican* of the 7th discloses the fact that you are under the impression that the Southern States of America are not in sympathy with the great cause of home rule for Ireland. Being a southern American of English and Welsh parentage, I naturally take great interest and concern in the grand struggle for right, and I think I am in a position to correctly judge the feeling of our southern people and it affords me much pleasure to inform you that your impression is entirely unfounded. Nowhere on the face of the civilized globe does the heart of man beat more in unison with the efforts of you and your noble following for Ireland’s freedom than in our sunny South. From the highest to the lowest the interest is intense, and no one is naturally surprised at the knowledge displayed by the mass of our people of the subject and even the details of this, the greatest measure now before the world. Permit me to ask your pardon for this intrusion, but I felt that you were unintentionally doing our people an injustice and that it might afford you some degree of pleasure to know that we are your friends.”

The second communication is from Joseph Peace Hazard, Peacedale, Rhode Island, who asks if the situation in the East would not be ameliorated for all time if Turkey would give Russia a free passage through the Dardanelles except for purposes of war, and if England would consent to a similar arrangement in regard to a passage through the Suez canal and Red sea. “I have long thought,” writes Mr. Hazard, “that *any nation that would disarm itself entirely and trust itself to the honor of nations in case questions of right should arise, would be as safe from violence as an infant in its mother’s arms.* Individuals there may be who would disregard claims of this character, but communities never intentionally.”

WELL DONE, MR. BLAINE.

Whatever else may come of the deliberations of the Pan-American Congress, the agreement arrived at to hereafter settle all national disputes between any two of the Republics of North, South and Central America and Hayti by arbitration will be esteemed as more than justifying all the labor and expense that have attended the sittings of the delegates. The only exception from matters of dispute which must be arbitrated is in case a nation may believe its independent existence at stake, when arbitration may be declined. The agreement of the Congress is at once binding upon all the parties to it except the United States, the assent of which will not have been completed until after ratification by the Senate. The treaty is to remain in force twenty years after ratifications shall have been exchanged. After that time any nation dissatisfied with its terms may withdraw upon one year’s notice.

This assurance of good understanding among the States of America ought to have its effect in greatly reducing military and naval expenditures. It ought also to be an impressive lesson for the older States of Europe, which are wasting the resources of their people in maintaining vast military organizations to insure peace by perpetual readiness for war. An agreement of the great Powers to arbitrate their difficulties would be the longest stride toward the millennium that Christianized nations have ever made.—*Philadelphia Record*.